Greeks

Religion

- God
  - Zeus — king of the gods
  - Apollo — god of art & of the sun
  - Poseidon — god of the ocean
  - Pluto — god of the underworld
  - Ares — god of war
  - Aphrodite — goddess of love
  - Athena — goddess of wisdom
  - Artemis — goddess of hunting & the moon
  - Demeter — goddess of plants & the harvest
    - Greeks explain the changing of the seasons — as depending on when Demeter's daughter returned to her from the underworld.
  - Nike — goddess of victory
- People
  - Priestess — Oracle — a message transmitted through the priests or priestess @ a holy place.
  - Poets
    - Homer — lived around the mid 8th century — major works — The Iliad, The Odyssey
    - Hesiod — around 700 BCE. — major works — The Theonogy, Works & Days

Sports & Games

- Sporting competitions
  - Reason to held — to honor the gods because the Greeks
    - Saw — strength, speed, sporting skills
    - Believed that victory was a sign of their favor
  - Most important Games — Olympics
    - Reason of Name — named after Mount Olympus.
    - Events before the Game — any wars were suspended to allow athletes from all over the Greek world to compete.
  - Place — Olympia
    - Gymnasion's purpose — Train athletes for the different sports
      - Teach — Philosophy, Literature, Music

Government

- System — Oligarchy — a system of government where a small group rules.
- Cities
  - Doric — Sparta
    - most important state
    - Location — in the mountains of south west Greece.
    - 'Peloponnesian League' — The group of states who allied with Sparta
    - People
      - Children — Education
        - Boys — Taught — Fighting skills, Toughness, Endurance
        - Girls — Taught — Gymnastics, Duties to Sparta by the state
        - living in communal barracks until 30
        - Each 7 years old male child was sent away from his family to military school
      - Soldiers — important because they were needed to control the slave population, who vastly outnumbered the Spartan population.
      - Life — Simple life encouraging — prevent: jealousy, division; encourage: loyalty
  - Athens
    - Location — Trading City Characteristics
      - Situated on the coast.
      - produced some goods
      - had valuable silver mines
      - needed to import — timber for building ships; other sources of food since trees & grain grew poorly.
    - Government System
      - 'demokratia' or democracy
      - Democracy Politicians — Cleisthenes, Pericles
      - Citizenship Qualification — Both parents had to be Athenian.
      - Lottery — held to choose citizens to fill positions.
      - Athenian system of democracy characteristics
        - Assembly — Rights to Vote & Speak
        - Have — Male citizens
          - The approximate proportion of male citizens to total population: 10%
          - Time — met every 10 days
          - Tasks — passed laws; decided on — War, Peace — Decisions
          - Legislature — Makes the laws
          - Executive — Carries out the decisions of the Legislature; Runs the government
          - Judiciary — Judges anyone accused of breaking the law — Juries of several hundred people judged those accused of crimes.
        - Don't Have
          - Women — Rights: couldn't own property; didn't take part in politics; Girls: did not go to school; Stayed @ home
          - The approximate proportion of Slaves to total population: One third (1/3)
          - Slaves — the significance of slave-ownership for the development of Athenian society — city's citizens — Life: More: enjoyable, productive; Time: More to devote to: Politics, Scholarship, Philosophy, Art
          - Foreigner

Science

- Architecture
  - Acropolis — a complex of buildings on the highest part of the city
  - Parthenon
    - Definition — a Temple to Athena
    - Character — The Athenians made the pillars of the Parthenon appear straight from the ground by making them slightly bulge in the middle. — Entasis
- Scientist
  - Some scientific & mathematical knowledge — The Greeks inherited them from — Egyptian, Babylonian — Geometry
  - Philosophers — Socrates, Plato, Aristotle — Philosophy — comes from 2 Greek words: philos meaning 'love'; sophos meaning 'knowledge'.
  - Thales of Miletus — first Greek Philosopher. — He changed Greek thinking about nature by using reason & rejected myths about gods.
  - Medicine — Hippocrates — extended scientific thinking to medicine
  - Historians — Herodotus, Thucydides — History — History comes from 'Historia', the title of Herodotus' book, which means 'inquiries' or 'questioning'.
  - Playwrights — Aeschylus, Sophocles, Aristophanes — Traditional Greek Theatre
    - The form of traditional Greek theatre featured 1 actor & a chorus or group of supporting actors.
    - Plays were tragedies or comedies with the main actor playing different characters.
- 478 BCE. — The Delian League Founded
  - an Alliance between — Athens & its allies in the — north, west
  - Athens came to dominate the Delian League because — they began to control more decisions of the league.
  - They later moved the treasury to Athens.

History

- The Persian Empire
  - 500 BCE
    - The Persian Empire was a threat to Greece by 500 BCE because it wanted to conquer — Greece, Greek — Greek Colonies
    - Darius crossed the Hellespont to conquer — Thrace, Macedonia.
  - 490 BCE
    - The Persian king, invaded the Greek mainland — Darius — Time: 490 BCE; Reason: to punish the Greeks for their rebellion in Ionia.
    - Greek states allied to fight the Persian invasion — Athens, Plataea, Sparta
      - Spartan troops were too late to fight the Persians because they were celebrating a religious festival.
    - The Greeks defeated the Persians at the Battle of — Marathon
      - Hoplite — the name for a Greek foot soldier.
      - Phalanx — a long block of soldiers about eight men deep that charged into the enemy.
  - 480 BCE
    - The Persians invaded Greece again in 480 BCE because it was crucial for the Persians to punish the Greeks for their resistance.
    - The courses of the battles of the war
      - First, the Battle of Thermopylae took place, where the Persians defeated the Greeks on land. — Leonides — a Spartan General; died in an outnumbered fight @ the Battle of Thermopylae.
      - Second, was the Battle of Salamis, where the Greek Fleet defeated the Persian Fleet.
- After Athens was destroyed — the Spartans & other southern Greeks wanted to retreat to the narrow isthmus of Corinth.
- Salamis
  - Athenian general @ the Battle of Salamis — Themistocles
  - He defeated the Persians by — Leading them into a small strip of water & attacking the small groups of Persian ships that came through.
- 431 BCE — Peloponnesian War
  - break out between Athens & Sparta because
    - Athens besieged a colony of Corinth, a Spartan Ally.
    - Athens ordered that no other city should trade with Megara.
    - Sparta watched the growth of Athenian power with alarm.
  - The war lasted so long because — the Spartans had a strong army & the Athenians had a strong navy.
- 404 BCE — The Spartans won in the end — when the Athenian fleet was defeated & Athens was blockaded Athens surrendered because it was starving.
- 338 BCE — King Philip II of Macedonia was significant because — he developed a new Macedonian Army with a cavalry; he captured many of the cities of central Greece & defeated a united Athenian & Thebian army
- 336 BCE
  - Philip II died
  - his son, Alexander III, better known as Alexander the Great, succeeded him.
- The route of Alexander's conquests and the main battles he fought?
  - In 334, Alexander planned to invade Persia.
  - - He crossed into Asia Minor & defeated the Persian Army on the Granicus River.
  - - Marched south & liberated many Greeks cities.
  - - Alexander defeated another Persian Army at the Battle of Issus.
  - - Marched south & captured Tyre & Gaza.
  - - In 332 BCE reached Egypt & conquered Egypt – Alexander proclaimed Pharaoh.
  - - Marched East into Persia & defeated Darius at Gaugamela.
  - - Marched further east & defeated smaller kingdoms.
  - - Defeated King Porus at the Hydaspes River.
- The Persian King Alexander defeated — Darius III.
- Persepolis — Alexander's army burnt down the royal palaces in revenge for the burning of Athens by Xerxes.
- 326 BCE
  - Event — Alexander turn back from his eastward march.
  - Place — river Hyphasis
- Alexander's army began to resent him because:
  - - He became arrogant & quarrelsome
  - - He began to adopt some new traditions of Persian Kingship
  - - He forced his commanders to marry local women
  - - He increased his army by adding Persian troops
- 323 BCE — Alexander
  - Event — Death
  - Place — Babylon
  - Age — 32 years old.
  - Empire
    - His son was only a baby & therefore too young to succeed his father.
    - The leading generals fought among themselves
    - split up
- 280 BCE — 3 main states emerged
  - Macedonia-Greece
  - Mesopotamia-Persia
  - Egypt
- Hellenised — to be influenced by Greek
  - Language
  - Culture
  - Beliefs

XMind | Trial Mode